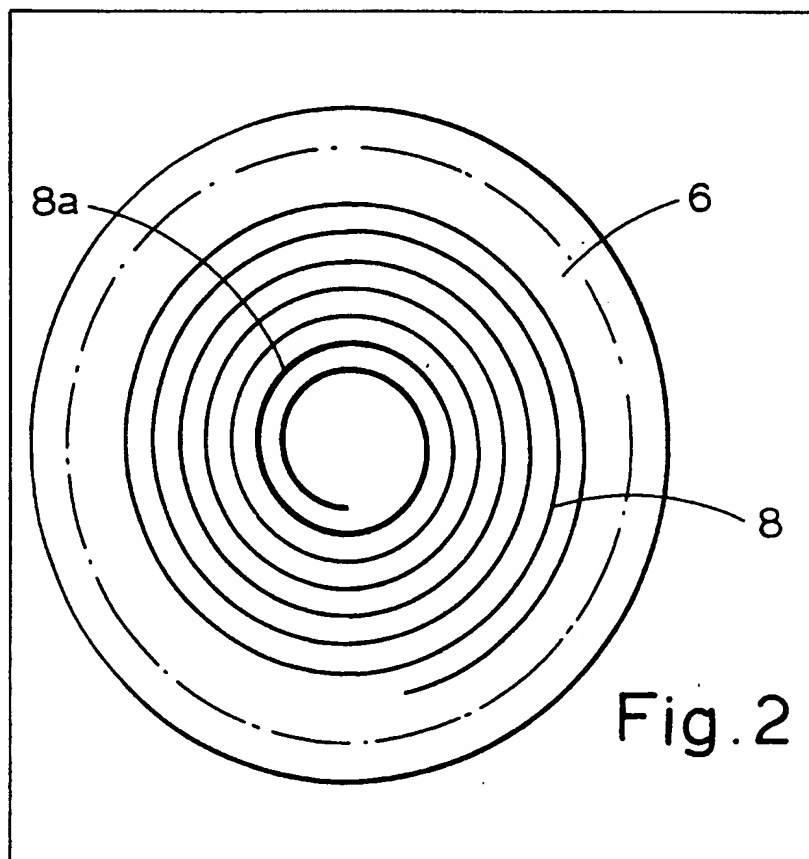


(21) Application No 7909063
(22) Date of filing 14 Mar 1979
(23) Claims filed 14 Mar 1979
(30) Priority data
(31) 11658/78
(32) 23 Mar 1978
(33) United Kingdom (GB)
(43) Application published
10 Oct 1979
(51) INT CL³
A61F 5/44
(52) Domestic classification
A5R GS
(56) Documents cited
GB 1521796
(58) Field of search
A5R
(71) Applicants
Matburn (Holdings)
Limited, Three Colts
Lane, Bethnal Green,
London E2
(72) Inventor
Steven Carpenter
(74) Agents
Elkington and Fife

(54) Seals for colostomy or like bags

(57) A device for sealing an ostomy bag to the skin of a patient comprises a sheet (6) of material capable of adhering to the skin of a patient and having a slit or cut 8 extending as a spiral or the like. An aperture may then be produced in the sheet by unwinding the coil defined by the slit. The sheet may be of a gelatinous material having a basis of Karaya gum and/or another hydrophilic material.



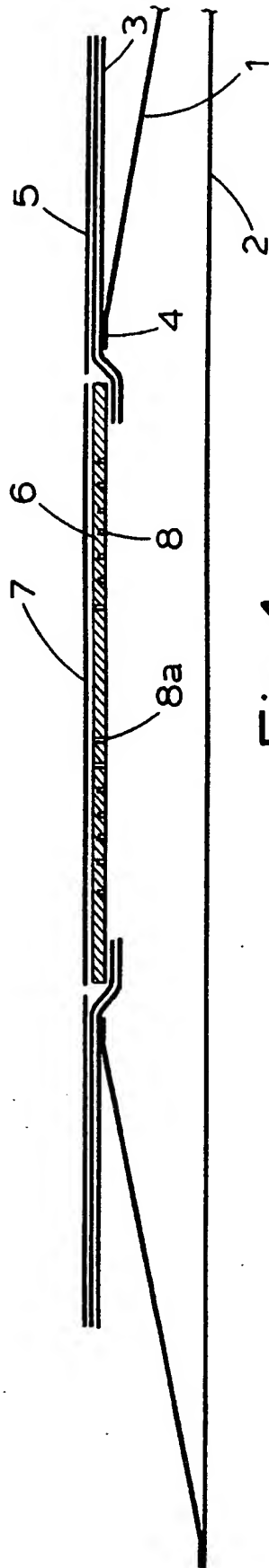


Fig. 1

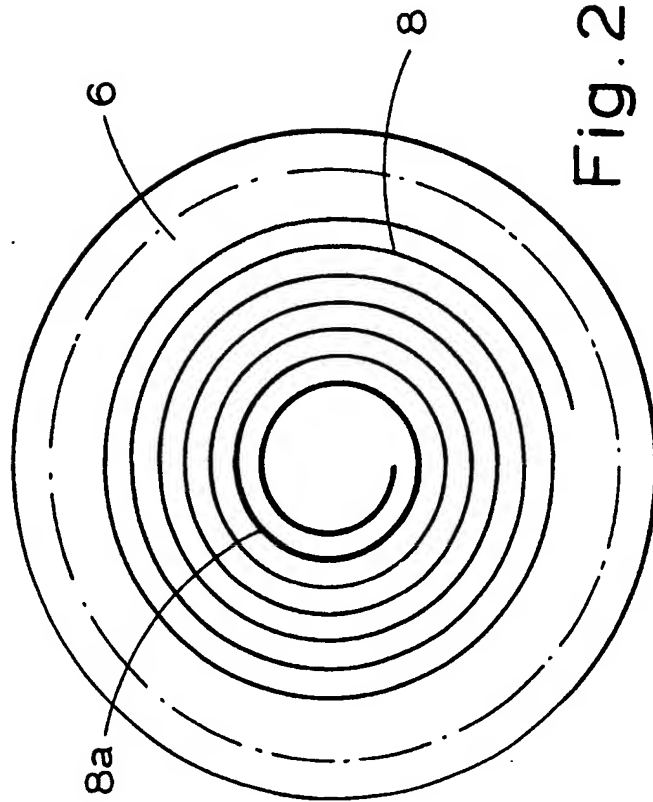


Fig. 2

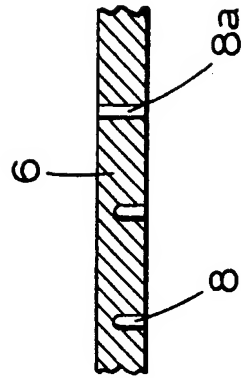


Fig. 3

2017501

2/2

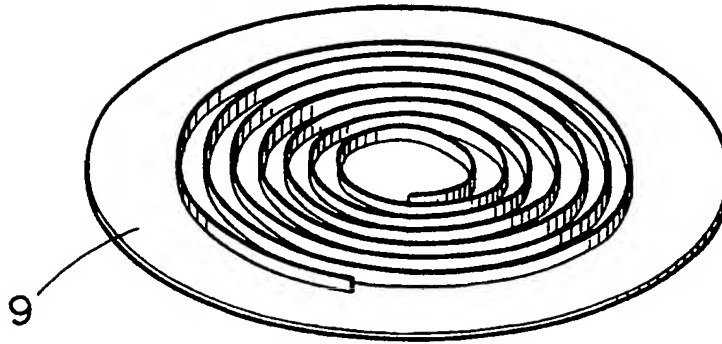


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

SPECIFICATION

Improved colostomy seal

5 This invention relates to ostomy sealing devices and to ostomy appliances incorporating such devices.

It is well known that some abdominal surgery may result in the formation of a faecal or urinary stoma and that the contents of the intestine or bladder will
10 flow from the stoma outside the control of the patient. This will also be the case when a fistula develops between an internal organ and the abdominal surface or when an abdominal (or other) wound site breaks down allowing leakage of fluid from
15 within the cavity. In all such cases it will be necessary to provide the patient with a means of collecting the waste material; this usually takes the form of a pouch or bag which is commonly called an "ostomy" bag.

20 The material to be collected is often corrosive to the skin of the patient and protection must be provided to prevent leakage around the stoma. In order to protect this area of skin, it is commonplace for the patient to apply to the skin a suitable covering which
25 is often a gelatinous ring of a material the base of which is Karaya gum. These rings are sometimes separate items over which the collection bags also fit, or, sometimes, the rings are actually incorporated as part of the construction of a collection bag. There
30 are considerable variations in the size of the stoma from patient to patient and it is therefore necessary for manufacturers of ostomy products to provide a significant range of protective rings of varying diameters. An object of the present invention is to
35 provide a way of avoiding the need to supply such a range of rings, and provide a wider range of variations to the size of the aperture of the ring.

Accordingly, the invention provides a device for sealing an ostomy bag to the skin of a patient, the
40 said device comprising a sheet of material capable of adhering to the skin of a patient so as to provide a substantially liquid tight seal, wherein the said sheet has a slit or cut extending as a spiral or the like whereby an aperture can be produced in the sheet as
45 desired by unwinding the coil defined by the spiral slit or cut. The depth of cut depends on the nature of the material of the sheet and may penetrate only partially through the thickness of the sheet although it preferably penetrates completely through the
50 sheet at the centre of the coil.

The sheet is preferably a disc and the slit or cut preferably formed by stamping the sheet and extends about two thirds or to three quarters of the thickness of the sheet. With this arrangement the patient
55 can push out the centre of the coil defined by the spiral cut or slit and then unwind it from the inside of the coil until the hole is of the correct size to fit the stoma of the patient. Preferably, the sheet is formed of a material of which the basis is Karaya gum and/or
60 another hydrophilic material having similar physical and skin care properties and available in sheet form. The sheet is preferably gelatinous and of a reasonable degree of rigidity. The material must be sufficiently pliable to enable the coil to be unwound. If
65 desired, the sheet may comprise two or more layers.

For example, it may comprise a support layer of plastics foam or plastics sheet material and a layer of Karaya gum base material.

The invention also provides an ostomy bag having
70 a back wall which can be placed in contact with the skin of a patient, the said back wall having a hole in which the stoma of the patient may be received, a flexible ring one surface of which is secured to the back surface of the back wall of the bag and which
75 surrounds the opening in the bag and the other surface of which is adhesive so that it can be secured to the skin of the patient, the hole in the back wall of the bag being closed by a sheet of material capable of adhering to the skin of the patient to provide a substantially liquid tight seal, the said sheet being provided with a slit or cut extending as a spiral or the like and the said sheet being secured to the flexible ring. Preferably, the sheet is secured to the flexible ring in such a way that its back surface is flush or
80 approximately flush with the back surface of the bag.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying schematic drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of part of an ostomy
90 bag,

Figure 2 illustrates a sealing device for the bag,

Figure 3 is a detail view of part of the sealing device of Figures 1 and 2,

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a former used in a
95 sealing device, and

Figure 5 is a sectional view of the same former.

In the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 1 to 3, an ostomy bag is intended to be secured to the body of a patient. The bag is provided by
100 two walls or panels of waterproof plastics material which are sealed together at the edges to provide a bag of the desired shape and with a desired arrangement of openings. For the convenience of description, the wall of the bag which, in use, is brought into
105 contact with the skin of the patient is considered to be the back wall of the bag. The bag has a back wall 1 and a front wall 2. The back wall of the bag has a circular hole which is conveniently in the upper portion of the bag when the bag is in use. This hole is
110 intended to receive the stoma of the patient. The hole is surrounded by a flexible ring or flange 3 the front surface of which is welded to the back surface of the bag by welds 4. The hole in the ring 3 may be smaller than the hole in the back surface of the bag
115 so that the ring reduces the size of the opening in the back wall of the bag or the hole in the ring may be of the same size as that of the opening in the back wall. The rear surface of the ring or flange 3 is adhesive so that the ring or flange can be secured to the body of the patient when the device is in use. The adhesive surface of the ring or flange 3 is covered by release
120 paper 5.

The hole in the back wall of the bag is closed by a disc or sheet of a material capable of adhering to the
125 skin of the patient so as to provide a substantially liquid tight seal. This disc or sheet 6 is provided with cut or slit 8 of generally spiral form. This spiral cut or slit, in effect, defines a closed coil. The disc or sheet preferably has a Karaya gum base. In this case, it is desirable that the slit or cut 8 does not, except poss-

ibly as at 8a at the centre of the coil, extend completely through the sheet or disc 6 but penetrates only to a depth of about two thirds to three quarters of the thickness of the sheet. Conveniently, the slit or cut 8 is formed by punching or stamping and the open end of the slit or cut is on the inside of the disc 6. After the slit or cut has been produced in the sheet 6, the adjoining faces of the slit or cut should not re-unite if the sheet has a Karaya gum base.

10 However, if the material of the sheet does tend to re-unite, a chemical barrier agent may be applied to the slit or cut during or immediately after the forming operation to prevent the material re-uniting. If desired, such a chemical barrier agent may be applied to the slit or cut as a spray immediately after the forming operation. The back surface of the disc 6 is covered with a disc 7 of release material. The spiral 8 conveniently, but not essentially has a pitch of two millimetres.

20 As an alternative to the chemical barrier previously mentioned a pre-formed spiral former 9, conveniently of plastics material may be inserted in the slit or groove 8 after it has been formed to prevent reunion of the material of the sheet 6 at the slit. This former 9 is removed prior to use. If desired, the former may be of a material of sufficient rigidity that the former may be used as a slit-forming punch during the forming operation. In another alternative, a sheet of plastics material may be placed on the sheet prior to the forming operation. The sheet will then be pressed into the slit or cut during the forming operation and remain there after the punch is withdrawn to provide a barrier between the opposite faces of the slit or cut. Where a former is used, it must be accessible from the back of the sheet to permit it to be removed.

In use, the patient removes the release paper and, if one is provided, the former, and pushes out the centre of the sealing sheet or disc. He can then unwind the coil defined by the spiral cut or disc 8 until he produces a hole of a size suitable to fit his stoma. He then cuts off the unwound material and applies the bag to his body, the stoma entering the bag and the area around it being closed in a substantially liquid tight manner by the sealing disc.

CLAIMS

1. A device for sealing an ostomy bag to the skin of a patient, the said device comprising a sheet of material capable of adhering to the skin of a patient so as to provide a substantially liquid tight seal, wherein the said sheet has a slit or cut extending as a spiral or the like whereby an aperture can be produced in the sheet as desired by unwinding the coil defined by the spiral slit or cut.

2. A device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the slit or cut extends only partially through the thickness of the sheet over a major part of the length of the slit or cut, but a portion of the slit or cut near the centre of the spiral extends through the entire thickness of the sheet.

3. A device as claimed in either preceding claim, wherein the sheet is of a gelatinous material having a basis of Karaya gum and/or a hydrophilic material.

4. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein one surface of the sheet is

covered by a sheet of release material.

5. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein a barrier is arranged in the slit or cut to prevent opposed faces of the slit or cut re-uniting.

6. A device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the barrier is a former.

7. A device as claimed in any one of claims 1-5, wherein the barrier is a chemical barrier.

8. A device for sealing an ostomy bag substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

9. An ostomy bag having a back wall which can be placed in contact with the skin of a patient, the said back wall having a hole in which the stoma of the patient may be received, a flexible ring one surface of which is secured to the back surface of the back wall of the bag and which surrounds the opening in the bag and the other surface of which is adhesive so that it can be secured to the skin of the patient, the hole in the back wall of the bag being closed by a sheet of material capable of adhering to the skin of the patient to provide a substantially liquid tight seal, the said sheet being provided with a slit or cut extending as a spiral or the like and being secured to the flexible ring.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Tweeddale Press Ltd., Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1978.

Published at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, from which copies may be obtained.